TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1842. For Speech of Mr. White-The

Crops, and Anti Association, see First Page.

For Primeval Woods, by C. F Hoffman-A Visit to Niagara, &c. see Last

## Stuff Bad to Take.

It is hard to hear patiently Congress abused the charge of wasting time and effecting nothing for the Country, while their every attempt to do any thing is resisted and thwarted by the very Executive whose organs thus desounce them

It is hard to listen quietly to ignorant or knavish nen exclaiming, Where are the good times the Whigs promised?' when the Whigs have not yet been allowed to consummate a single measure of their National policy, and when they have been most faithlessly deprived of the power to consum

It is hard to see those who have huzzaed, shouted raised bonfires, and fired cannon in rejoicing over the complete and treacherous discomfiture of the Whigs on their every great measure by the Vete Power, now turn round and say to us whose hands are tied, who are not allowed to do any thing-Why do n't you give us your Two Dollars a day and Roast Beef! ' Sirs, if our views are just and sound, the country cannot be prosperous under the policy which now, by the power of the Veto, predominates in this land.

It is hard to listen to . Loco-Foco, who has ab solved himself from his debts by means of the Bankrupt Law, cursing Congress for not affording some relief to the People!

It is hard to think that John Tyler cried when Henry Clay was not nominated for President, and that nobody cried when John Tyler was nominated for Vice President.

-There are a good many things hard to bear when we know that we have in so wise deserved them, and yet must continue to bear them without a chance to repel them effectually for the present. The division of an army which is compelled to stand through weary hours of hot sun under a galling camouade which their muskets may not return to hear the stern order 'Close up!' after every murdereus volley, and still keep their ground merely-these have some experience of the present position and trials of the Whig party. O for that long wished for hour when the electric word comes booming down the anxiously expectant line- 'Forward! Charge for Victory!

THE TARTER BILL of the House was taken up for discussion in the Senate yesterday, and we hope it will have been sent to the President before the close of the week. We ought to have stated before that the following amendments to it are reported and recommended by the Finance Commit tee of the Senate :

Cotton Bagging, 34 cents (instead of 5) per sq. yard; Bar Iron, or bolt (not rolled) \$16 per ton

instead of \$17; Rolled or hammered do. \$24 instead of \$27 }

Railroad do. to be admitted free till March 3, instead of '43; Watches, chronometers, &c. 74 per cent

instead of 20: Diamonds, 74 per cent. instead of 124;

Crystals, glass, for Watches or Spectacles, 74 per cent. instead of \$2 per gross; Clayed Brown Sugars, 21 cts. per lb. (same as

others:) Sheathing Copper, &c. free, inttead of 2 cts.

per lb Flaxseed, do. Refined Sugars, exported, to be entitled to

drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation : Commission to be among the charges estimated

in making up the Home Value of imported goods. -These alterations are generally for the worse;

those in Iton of all sorts and Sheathing Copper especially so. There never was a more baseless clamor than that raised in this City against the proposed duty on Shoothing Copper. Here is an article of British Manufacture on which the House has voted to lay a duty of barely 10 per cent. and thereby, instead of increasing our mercantile debt to England by \$1,000,000 worth of Sheathing Copper per annum, we should buy our 6. That by thus presecuting on the same estate Copper in pigs in S trade is far more advantageous to us than that with England. Barely 10 per cent, duty is all that was asked to secure the manufacture of our Sheathing Copper at home; and we have not a doubt that this duty would have soon brought the article permanently lower than it has ever yet been afforded, and at the same time given employment to many of our own people who are now pining in idleness But an absurd outery was raised that this extremely low duty would destroy the Sheathing business here-that our ships would go abread to be coppered, and all that; and the Senate Committee has thus been induced to strike out the clause, which was inserted by the House Commit tee after careful inquiry and taking much testimony on both sides. We have yet a faint hope that this mistaken amendment will not prevail.

OUR NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY. - The Wash ington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce

"The line agreed upon is that which was proposed by the King of Holland, as mediator, a far as the small Lake near the rise of the river St Francis. Thence it runs down to the south-west branch of St. John's river, leaving out a strip of our territory about 100 miles long and twelv-This belt of land is what we give up, though the King of Holland gave it to us in his arbitrament. But, in heu of that, we are to get the free na igation of the St. John's river, but without access to it except above the Great Falls. We also get Rouses's Point on Lake Champlain, lace to which some importance has been attached a military point of view."

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says:

The items of the convention are, in substance, as

Maine and Massachusetts relinquish nearly all the territory North of the St. John's. That which they do not relinquish is a segment between that river and the St. Francis.

The free navigation of the St. John's river is ceded by Great Britain to the United States.

In consideration of such relinquishments on the part of the two States, the sum of \$300,000, to be equally divided between them, is paid by Great Britain, which government also stipulates to pay the expenses to which Maine has been put, in defence of the disputed territory. This will amount to some \$200,000 more.

A liberal arrangement of the Northern boundary

line, on the New-Hampshire, Vermont and Ne York frontiers, has been acquiesced in by Great

These are the main features of the convention A short time will enable me to give you the details exactly as they are.

The Xenia Free Press. Ohio, proposes JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for next President.

Industrial Association.

nd more intimate Social Organization have now been for some months ably presented in our columns by the friends of the system of 'Associa ion ' first promulgated by the French philanthropist FOURIER, and now warmly advocated by the increasing brotherhood of his disciples in all parts of the world. These essays have very naturally excited much interest, and elicited great diversities of opinion. By those whose mental habitudes, social position, or distrust of human nature, have led them to regard the present Social condition of mankind as the best which can be-to believe that Social position in order that the residue may be refined, elegant, well served and happy-by this large and influential portion of the comm such doctrines and views as those of the Associa tionists are of course regarded with contempt and and increasing class who look hopefully to a faire Future for Humanity-who believe that the benign by Saints or Statesmen, and that not individual merely, but the Human Race are yet to feel, ac knowledge and bless the genial and inspiring influ ences which shall thus descend like the rain and sunlight of Heaven upon all. By this class, believe the general view and objects of the Friends Promise, even though they may not all precisel apprehend and approve all the details of the six herein set forth, or concur in all the arguments and views by which they are commended to pub

lic favor. Of late we have received several comm tions from opponents of the doctrine of Association, demanding to be heard through our columns We have therefore chosen the most forcible and pungent among them, and present it on our First Page to-day; and, as we have crowded out the Friends of Association to make room for it, we propose here to offer a brief commentary on its

'T.' objects that the Friends of Association as sert all they wish true, yet prove nothing. Let us see: The more important assertions made by them are substantially as follows:

1. That an Association or Phalanx of one to four bundred families cultivating a Domain of five or six thousand acres and inhabiting one large, com modious edifice in its centre, might enjoy all the domestic seclusion and inviolability that families now do-far more than can be enjoyed in kotels. boarding houses, or by the laboring class in cities and villages-each family having its own apart. ments and every thing essential to comfort;

2. That in such an Association the Labor each individual could be infinitely more efficient and productive than it now is, being directed by the great and constantly increasing skill of the wisest and most experienced members;

3. That in such Association the unproductive Labor which now reduces by one-half the aggregate amount of Preduction-for instance, Fencing building Sheds, &c. going to Market, to Mill, the Store, etc. would be almost entirely dispensed with, and a vast saving thereby effected;

4. That the labor of providing Fuel, taking care of Cattle, &c., with the cost of purchased Food, Clothing, Groceries, &c. (being bought by wholesale and for ready pay,) would be greatly reduced:

5. That the preparation of Food, &c. being performed on the largest scale, under a perfect sys tem, with the most convenient implements, in spa cious apartments, by a few whom inclinatio and practice had made perfect in that department, would be infinitely preferable in all respects to the present employment of one-half the female sex in cooking, often in dark, damp, inconvenient kitch ens, many of them ignorant, incompetent, and detesting the occupation, without emulation, sympathe with those for whom they labor, or hope of ac quiring distinction in it. And, if one hundred Women in Association could do well, easily and happily the Household Labor which is now done reluctantly, badly and uncomfortably by three hun dred Hired Servants, leaving two hundred to be come producers in the lighter branches of manufacture, &c .- why not !

practicable varieties-Manufactures, both by Men and Women-the Mechanic Arts Co. Sec. supplying, as far as possible, their own wants, and in our present Commerce would be almost entirely would procure for each individual infinitely more of the comforts of life than the toiling Mass can ever hope to enjoy under the present system:

7. That such Labor, being prosecuted by Group or partnerships of chosen associates, with every ad vantage of machinery, the choicest implements &c., with abundant in-door employment for inclsame pride in useful Industry which now more commonly attaches to thriftless Idleness. (For an illustration of this truth, see the cenerous self-duvotion, the cool during of our Firemen, who not labor cheerfully, eagerly, through successive nights in a most fatiguing and dangerous employment with no compensation at all, and spurning the idea of any.) In other words, Productive Industry, which is now repugnant to the great mass of met would thus be ennobled and rendered ATTRACTIVE

8. That Children, brought up in constant familiarity with all branches of Productive Labor in their most attractive form, (instead of one c two branches, imperfectly pursued under great and acquaintance with one or more of them, would distinction of skilful Artisans, Farmers, &c. athey now are for Office, a Profession, or some other mode of avoiding Manual Labor:

9. That Libraries, Lectures, Philosophical Ap paratus, &c. which are now alike beyond the neans and forbidden by the cares of the poor, would in Association be enjoyed by all at a trifling cost; while its Schools of all grades would inevitably be better as well as cheaper than those no. enjoyed; so that a Laboring Man might there obtain a better education in five years, by devoting his leisure hours to intellectual pursuits, than the majority of our favored young men obtain in Coleges, while Women, Children, and those who now act as Servants, are excluded almost entirely from intellectual culture, might there enjoy all the advantages of the most favored:

10. That the weight of Cares and Anxieties for the future, the want of Employment, the mental an guish from pecuniary embarrassment and failure the suffering and misery from absolute destitution sons drowned.

which now prey upon so large a portion of the Human Race, would be vastly diminished if not entirely abolished by the general prevalence of the The advantages and feasibility of an Industrial Human Race, would be vastly diminished if not entirely abolished by the general prevalence of the system of Industrial Association

-These are substantially the practical position and views of the Friends of Association; and can T. ask proof of their general correctness? Are of most of them clearly self evident? of evidence is needed to prove a state of Concord preferable to one of Discord? or that a thousand men striving for the common good will effect more than if striving against each other ! A stone wall around each ten acres of land in a township may necessary in a certain state of things; but if the necessity can be obviated, does it need any evidence that a positive saving is thereby effected '-What sort of proof should we offer that a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien would effect s ast saving to the commerce of the world !

If the demonstration of experience is the only ne which will satisfy 'T.' even that is afforded, in modes of life of the Shakers, of Rapp's German Settlement at Economy, Pa. of that at Zoar, Ohio, and of the three Communities now existing in Masachusetts, to say nothing of those further off. It es or modes of life foreign to those of the Assointionists; they are adduced only to show that Industrial Association is not visionary but practicable, under circumstances far less favorable to its maintenance than those proposed by Fourier. [To be concluded to-morrow.]

Our State Policy.
The American has a letter from a New-York Merchant in Europe, who is very properly ashamed of the odium which Repudiation has brought on the American name, and who thereupon condemns the Whig Members of our last Leg slature for voting against a Direct Tax. The writer manifests gross ignorance of his subject. Those Members voted against the Regency bill, first, because the resources of the State for paying its in cause the same bill provided for stopping the Public Works now (or rather then) in process of onstruction. The Whig Members offered to vote, and did vote, to lay a tax provided the Works were continued. Such are the facts. If any Whig had voted against a tax when the interest cot otherwise be paid, we should have gladly held him up to universal infamy.

High and Low Salaries

aphra U. S. Guzette, in speaking the proposed reduction of salaries under our City ment, remarks:

" The salaries as they will stand after reduction Philadelphia, which is the cheapest and best governed city in the Union

We think this must be too strong; but that the corrupt Bank Whig Nick Biddle city of Philadelis-which has never been Loco-Foco-should have even lower salaries and a cheaper Gorernment than our transcendently Democratic New-York, will astonish a good many

THE NEW POST OFFICE BILL .- The Bill intro duced by Mr. Merrick of Md., and now pending in Congress, proposes that the rates of postage shall be uniform to our own currency; that every single letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 80 miles, shall pay five cents; that every letter conveyed over 30 and under 150 miles, shall pay ten cents; over 150 and not exceeding 300 miles, fifteen cents; over 300 and not exceeding 500 miles, twenty cents; over 500 miles, twenty-five cents. All way newspapers are to be subject to letter postage, and none will pay the simple newspape postage but those sent from the office of the pul isher. The size of newspapers is to be limited also. Railronds, steamboats, &c. are prohibited from carrying letters and parcels. Private Expresses are also prohibited, except on a single occasion and where no compensation is received.

If the Philadelphia Chronicle will look to the Alabama journals for the Politics of that State, instead of taking the bare word of 'a friend from South Alabama,' it will be better informed and w doubt not betray less ill manners. That the Whige of Alabama generally urge the winding up of the delinquent State Bank and Branches, and their op ponents generally oppose it and suggest some other expedient, is sustained by the tenor of all our Alabama papers, and they are eight or ten in

cossive Mails from New-Orleans, we have no far per returns from Louisiana to-day. The Journal nmerce vaguely reports the election of Bryce ver Moore to Congress, but we do not see reason

"." Some provoking printers' errors were last Louisiana returns—such as putting the line sufficiently obv.ous to our Political readers.

The Croton Reservoir.

things saw a dog swimming in the water therein ontained, and have no doubt but that the neonly iving around it find it a very fine place for bathing say that as soon as he saw the dog he stoned him out, and turned away his owner. But it is wron hat it should be so exposed as to admit of such tion to indulge is too strong, both to animals and some things called human, when it is so easily emrified. These parts of the outer wall that exe scaled with ease by pedestrians should be raised, or a trench des along them, and the part in ended for a carriage entrance should be enclosed by a temporary fence and gate, until such time as the Commissioners finish it by a wall and iron gates, as I suppose they intend: but the nuisances complained of should be effectually prevented and immediately, as many are already using the water

The Loco-Foco papers in the West are declaring for RICHARD M. JOHNSON for next President. If he would only keep quietly at home and make no speeches, he would stand a fair chance.

The Raleigh (N. C ) Register states that all the Loco-Foco candidates for the Legislature in Surry Co. have come out in favor of a National to the discovery by Messes. Sands of Broadway, corner Chambers, of a most efficacious preparation of Sarsparilla, and it is with the purpose of smaking this invaluable specific more generally known and paving the way for that univer-

OF The LONG ISLAND RAILEDAD COMPANY have again extended their route. The travel on this road is greatly increased. Thousands who have never visited the East end of the Island, now avail themselves of the railroad.

CART. TYLER IN CONSECTIOUT .- Major Noah's paper has been for sale for a few days in this city, co and the people have so great a veneration for [New-Haven Herald.

A boar was capsized on the Delaware, near Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, and two per-sons drowned.

or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood will find in this preparation all they will require for the removal of their complaint.

of The Tribune. HARRISBURG, July 23, 1342. The following Apportionment Bill, from a Con-

erence Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sullivan Cochran and Penniman of the Senate, and Wright Stevens and Fulton of the House, passed both branches to-day: Senate, 22 to 11; House, 48

to 39.

Districts. Population.

1. 63,296. Southwork, Moyamensing, Passayunk, Kingsessing, Blockiev and West Philadelphia, in Philadelphia County, and Cedar Ward in the city.

11. 67,377. "The city of Philadelphia, except Cedar, Upper Delaware and North Multerry Wards.

111. 71.144. Northern Liberties and Kensington in Philadelphia County, and Upper Delaware and North Multerry Wards in the city.

17. 56,316. Spring Garden, North and South Peon Town ship, Rottlorough, Germantown, Bristol, mincor poraced Northern Liberties, Oxford, Lower Dublin Ryberry and Morehead in Philadelphia Co.

V. 77,396. "Chester and Delaware.

VI. 96,356. Berks and Lebia, University of States and Lebia, University of the townships in the 9th District.

District.
61.46. "Dauptin, Lebanon and the townships
Rapin Wars ick, West Cocalico and West Done

Rapile, War's Ck. West Canada and Pike.

59,535. Northampton, Monroe, Wayne and Pike.

73,547. Schuyikdi, Northumberland and Columbia.

55,201. Wwoming, Sosquehamark and Luterne.

74,237. Lyconing, Porter, Bradford and Tloga.

70,544. Fyrik and Adams.

55,342. Cumberland, Franklin and Perry.

24,463. Huntington, Juniata, Union and Midlin.

41,433. Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Indiana.

52,721. Fayette and Greene.

61,944. Westmoreland and Armstrong.

61,944. Charlon, Jefferson, Clearfield, Centre and Clinton.

Clinton 70.547 Washington and Beaver. 81.235 Alleghany. 89.571 Butler, Mercer and Venango. 72.346 Erie, Crawtord and Warren.

 9 Wing certain.
 12 doubtful.
 13 Loce Foco.

The average population of the Whig and doubtful Distriction. of the Loco-Poco...

A Joint Resolution has passed both Houses to adjourn on Tuesday, the 26th inst. (next Tuesday. HARRISBURG, July 25, 1842. MESSES. EDITORS: The Apportionment Bill

eported by the Committee of Reference (to which e subject was again referred on the 21st.) this orning, has just passed both Houses. In the House, Yeas 43, Nays 39. In the Senate, Yeas 22, Nays 11. Fears are entertained that it will ot receive the sanction of the Executive, at least not in time for the ensuing Election. The bill is

[ DF See Table in preceding letter.] The IId, Vth. VIIIth, iXth, XVIth, XVIIth, XXIst, XXIId, and XXIVth, are sure Whig Distriets; the XXIIId is doubtful, with the odds decidedly in favor of the Whigs. The bill is as good as could be expected from a party whose avewed end is, " To the Victors belong the Spoils.

The disproportion in regard to population is very great in some cases; for example, the VIIth contains a population of 95,350 and the XVIIIth only about 51,000 inhabitants; being a difference of about 44.000-rather too great a disparity, but mutilation of Counties.

A resolution passed both Houses this morning to adjourn sine die on the 26th inst. (Tuesday.) A letter from another friend at Harrisburg conrms all that is contained in the above, and adds

A bill has just passed the Senate providing for further taxation for the ordinary expenses of Gov-ernment, the sale of the Main Line of the Public Improvements and for the Relief of the Domestic Creditors as an omnibus. It cannot pass the House in the Shape it passed the Senate. Yours.

The CATTARAUGUS WHIG has placed at ts head the name of Henry Clay for President, and accompanied its raising the banner with an able statement of the reasons which have led it to substitute his name for that of Gen. Scott.

The Concordia (La.) INTELLIGENCER, itherto a neutral paper, has also raised the flag of HENRY CLAY for President in 1344. The Whigs of Somerset Co. Maine, held a

Cenvention, made a full County ticket, and unanimously nominated HENRY CLAY for President. The People's Press at Norridgewock, Me.

hoists its flag with HENRY CLAY for President and John Davis for Vice President. The Pittsburga (Pa.) Daily Advocate and Advertiser has hoisted the flag of HENRY CLAY.

The SOUTHERNER, Talladega, Ala., hoists the name of HENRY CLAY for President. The Oswego County Whig has hoisted the

canner of HENRY CLAY. IF The CLAY BANNER is a new Whig paper at Portsmouth, Va. by John W. Murdough. The "PRATTSFILE BEE," a neutral paper.

has just been started at Prattsville, Greene County,

days from Port au Prince, informs us that there was a shock of an Earthquake at that place on the 1st inst. Captain W. did not hear of any TOur Insurance Companies, says the Ameri-

can, have lowered their rates on account of the introduction of the Croton Water. This is one of the blessings which all our citizens will share. It he large reservoir in Yorkville, and among other is believed that the cost of cleaning our streets will likewise be reduced by the Croton

CF The venerable Deacon John Whitman of Fast Bridgewater, Mass, died at his residence in that town on Wednesday, the 20th inst., aged one hundred and seven years.

DJ A young man named Patrollo, aged about incteen, was drowned on Saturday in attempting

to swim across the Schoolkill, near Philadelphia. IF On Sanday afternoon a man named Williams, a mason, residing at Newlas's Prospect Hall, Yorkville, was struck down by the lightning. The lightning struck the flag pole of the Hall, and

n its descent scorched the house a little, and broke everal panes of glass. Williams was struck apparently on the side of the head and neck, and was enseless for some time; but in the course of half an hour he recovered sufficiently to be able to TA child in Montgomery County recently

swallowed a grain of corn, which passed into the windpipe, producing great irritation, with immi nent danger of strangulation. A physician from Washington, D. C. was sent for, who promptly opened the windpipe, and extracting the grain m, saved the life of the child. It was a delicate and dangerous operation, and has rately be-

and issemination which it cannot fall some or later to attain, that we publish a short history of its preparation and of its superior claims to the attention of the profession and public generally. The proprietors of this medisine have devoted many years in experimenting and testing various will not touch it. Michael disposed of all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, that they will not touch it. Michael disposed of an of such are the most powerin parameter to be come copy yesterday on 'change; it sold for one cent and these are concentrated into a duid extract, which has been found by experience to possess the important power to the most power and the such contracts the most power to the contract of the contrac of arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to health. All persons suffering from a debilitated system

IF We have received the Catalogue of Union College for 1842, and are glad to see that even it these times it has 265 Students. This Institution aims particularly at making useful and practica

men of those under its care, and this end it we fulfills under the supervision of the venerable Predent Nett and his distinguished condittor, Dr Potter. We learn that in furtherance of this object it is contemplated to add new facilities for scien

tific and practical improvement, by establishing Professorship of Civil Engineering and Techno logy. This is an example which will in time I followed by every College throughout the Union Such an education is particularly needed in this country, and accords best with the practical bent of the American Character. If a thorough know ledge of even that small part of Engineering, which comprehends the principles of scientific Road making, were imparted to all Collegiate Students. and by them spread throughout the country, the effects would soon be universally felt in the in mense increase in economy of repair, permanent of construction and facility of transportation. I Union College carries out this project it will present strong additional claims to the liberal support of the community.

GREAT FAIR-COMPETITION IN NEW JERSEY. &c .- We like the spirit displayed in behalf of the Jersey Blues, in the extract, which we give below, from the Jersey City Advertiser-but we can tell the Editor that his townsmen have more work before them than perhaps they apprehend. Com petitors will this year come from great distances and stronger than ever. They will have not only the Long Island farmers and gardeners to centend with, but Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as the notices at the Repository already show. Has Hudson county forgotten how last year she was distanced by Mr. Wycoff of Kings county, in the cabbage contest, and how Harsimus, Bergen and Communipau hung their heads ! After a triumph of centuries the Jersey cabbage growers were compelled to yield the pulm and strike their flag We wish to know, through the Advertiser, whether they will consent to stay beat the coming season.

We give New Jersey full credit for her victory on the race ground, but she must remember it was the North against the South. The competition now is from all quarters-Greek will meet Greek 'then comes the tug of war." We suspect Penn sylvania will have something to say on cattle, and the old Bay State too. We however highly approve the spirit that dictates such a challenge

THE GREAT ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE The Managers of the 19th Annual Fair have been, "have met twice, issued their circular, and are active gared in preparing for a grand deplay of the specim American productions. Exhibitors are modified the contributions must be left at Niblo's Garden, on the 8th of October next, and that visitors will be admitted Monday following, vir. the 10th of October Jersey we have no death, will take her sulf share of premi. She has been offered ways should be supported by the state of premises the state of the state o

PLEASANT EXCURSION .- A Fair will be held on the grounds of the Rev. Robert Bolton, Pelham Priory, near New Rochelle, on Wednesday the 27th and Thursday the 28th inst., to aid in the erection of as Episcopal Chapel for Pelham. If the weather should prove unfavorable, the Fair will be opened on the first fair day, and continue two days. The steamer Fairfield will convey such as are destrous of attending, leaving Fulton Market Slip at 9 A. M., and returning at 5 P. M.

New Threshing Machine.-We saw yesterday a new modification of this valuable machine, entitled " Warren's Patent," which possesses remarkable compactness and efficiency. It is only thirty inches high, and eighteen inches square, and can be easily carried in a common hand cart, and can yet thresh fifteen bushels per hour with one herse power without urging. It can be examined at 58 Water-st.

TA small sloop boat belonging to Jersey, con raining two men, was capsized off pier No. 1, North River, during the squall on Sunday afternoon. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

that the number of persons who lost their lives by the explosion of the Shamrock amounts to sixty-eight-63 passengers and 5 of the crew, instead of ASOTHER SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—Cape eight to passengers and 6 of the crew, as first stated.

[Mont. Cour.]

PARRICIDE. - An old man by the name of John Sadbury, living in the eastern part of the County of New-Hanover, N. C., was shot dead on the 14th inst., while sitting in his house. The deceased was upwards of 70 years old, and blind. Susptcion attached to his own son, to whom he had nade over a large sum of money to protect it from the results of a law-suit in which he had become involved. The corener's inquest subsequently de-clared the son to be the murderer.

A REMINISCENCE OF SIXTY YEARS, BY A MID-SHIPMAN NOW SEVENTY-NINE YEARS OLD.—In my yeithful days, on one of my passages from Philadelphia to Havre, in the sloop-of-war General Washington, Joshua Barney, commander, we fell in with his Majesty's ship Jupiter, of fifty guns, at the mouth of the British Channel, having under her convoy a fleet from Barbadoes; this information we had from some of the vessels we speke : consequently, we knew the vessel which convoyed them was the Jupiter. We had been out but 16 days; this was in November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. We soon ran alongside of the Jupiter. Our deck was crowded with passengers, it being so shortly after peace, both French and Americans. They all brushed themselves up with he expectation of a little pleasant chat; but the commander of the Jupiter took up a small trumpet, and, with as few words as possible, inquired "Where is that ship from!" Barney replied in a gentleman-like manner, "Sir, from Philadelphia. Here all conversation ceased.—Commodore Paul Jones, with a number of officers, cast their eyes on Barney, and smiled. "Well," said our commander, "if he is not disposed to sequently, we knew the vessel which convoyed cast their eyes on Barney, and smiled. "Well," said our commander, "if he is not disposed to speak, he shall hear-call up the music. cordingly the band on board of vessel struck up Yankse-doodle until we were out of their hearing.

[Evening Post. MIDSHIPMAN.

[Evening Post MIDSHIPMAN.

CROTON WATER.—The introduction of the Croton Water houses an important consideration, and for this reason, we houses an important consideration, and for this reason, we recommend the following letter from the Superintendant of the City Water Works at Richmond, on the subject of the lead pipe manufactured by Messes. Tatham and Brothers to general attention.

Richmond, Fa. April 28th, 1842.

Mesars Tatham & Brothers.

Richmond, Fa. April 28th, 1842.

Mesars Tatham & Brothers.

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in giving you my opinion in regard to the dorability and strength of your lead pipe—I have been using it since July, 1849, ander a prossure of from 150 to 260 text, and to my great astorishment it has not barst or given way in a single instance.

I have a decided preference for your pipe over anyother in use, on account of its strength and the regularity of its thickness and calibre. There is also a considerable saving of the and labor in the plumbing, for many times we have to put down whole lengths without joint.

We use lead pipe in all cases, in preference to from, except where it requires the calibre to be greater than one much, in consequence of the extreme pressure arising from the hight of the reservoir.

consequence of the extreme pressure arising from the night of the reservoir.

The water works in our city are (as far as I can learn) the highest in the United States. raised States.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
GARLAND HANES,
Superintendent of the City Water Works.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY .- Our parts aph in Saturday's paper, respecting the Bound-y Negotiation, turns out to have been well found d. It is now generally known that all the Con-nissioners from the two States interested in it has signified their assent to the line proposed. If so a foreseen or unexpected difficulty should tries, his very important transaction will are long receive to completion. What the line agreed on is, or what are its terms or conditions, we have not ver searnt. We take it for granted that all these are lair and honorable; and as they are satisfactory to he parties principally concerned we doubt up her will prove equally so to the country. And most sincerely do we congratulate the country in he settlement of a controversy of, we may su-fifty years' discussion-a controversy which he sen threatened to involve the country in the coamities of war. [National Intelligencer.

IN SENATE, on Saturday, after the close of our orrespondent's letter, Mr. Merrick's bill to maj. fy the rates of postage was ordered to be engrous ed for a third reading and printed. Mr. Merrick gave notice of his intention to introduce on Meday a new Bill to regulate Postages, the Franking

DP Colonel T. Acosta, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of New-Greenda, arrived in Wash agton a few days ago, and was on Saturday presented to the President by the Socretary of State,

[National Intelligeners FORT PANNING, Florida, July 12.

Nothing from Cerischee and the Creeks, ask we hear of new depredations. It is understood, however, that matters wear a favorable aspect. Halleck and his party leave C dar Keys for Ankansas in four or five days, together with some twenty-four warriors and about forty women and The remains of the late Lieut, James F. Isank,

of the 1st regiment U. S. Dragocos, have been nterred from their resting place at Camp land on the Withlacooche, and they are removed by or er of Col. Worth, to St. Augustine, for ent in the military burying ground near old Fort That gullant officer was a native of South Car-

oline, and the only remaining son of Gen. Irand of the late war. It will be recollected that he fell metrally wounded in the advanced guard of Gen. Gaines's army on the 28th February, 1856. He volunteered for the war (being on furiough distan-from his regiment,) and when he fell he was in the advance gazzl, a position sought and occur [Savasumb Ren A MAN KILLED BY Westers .- The skyleton of

a man was found in the prairie, near the residence of Mr. Hugh Withers in Marion councy, Mo., on the 18th ult., supposed to be that of an old begin. From the beaten and tangled condition of the mil, grass around the spot where the skeleton was disovered, and the appearance of the firsh left en one oot, it is believed that the negro was killed and Moss rnows .- Last Monday night, a man by

ie name of Rogers, of Plainfield, Otsego County, was accessed for whipping his wife in so brutal a manner or to produce her death, is a fir of deak-enness. On Wednesday we leave d that he had nade his escape from the authorities, and that the stizets were in pursuit of him. Aan appetite for rum. MEETISG HOUSE BURST -- We understand that

he Congregational Meeting House in Bethel (Dan-bury) was destroyed by fire on Wednesday right ast. We have no particulars New-Haven Palladium.

EF Une's Dictionant of Arrs, No. 12, has een issued by Appleton & Co.

L? The greatest benefits are often those which are the most silent in their operation. Thus is it emphasically with the Medicated Preparations of Dr. Peters thus a varieties to the taste, create none in the abarding symptoms awally caused by either medicines, and yet among the most efficient that are used. It is only necessary to effect to the cures effected by the Pils, in cases of Bulkous and other Pers, Hearlaches, Costiveness, Janualice, Despenso, Liver complaints. Sea Sickness, Drupey, &c. to fully sustain the mark. The offices are at 150 Broadway, and 125 Follow treet, center of Nassau.

Samp's Sansapanieta - The proprietors after labouring

to use this preparation which has emplaints. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail and for experiation by A. B. & D. Sandis & Co. 273 Broadway, escare Character street, Granite Buildings. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sandis, 72 Fulton, corner Gold at, and by D. Sandis & Co. 77 East Broadway, escared Market St. Proc \$1.

1.7 Read the following. As it is important to all — Extract of a letter of editions of the College of Lake Eric touching the valuable properties of the Extract of TOMATOES. Dr. Brunet aways it is one of the most powerful alternatives of the insternational and all affections of the layer and other occasion, where calculations is indicated. It is probably the best model and agent known by the medical profession.

When used in a concentrated state, it is a sorrection rem-dently or dyspapers and indigeration. He has successfully treated various discusses with it alone, and when persons are removing to the South or West, they should be sure to make use of it. There can do no doubt that, when used in connection with the Sarsaparola, it as the best medicine that can be used in the spring or summer

the best medicine trult can be adopted and indirection, life, as a universal remedy for dyspeps and indirection, life, of appetts, divines, bendache, depression at additional truling and the account of price weakness of the stonach and index, the mastern to purry the bloomed, carried but because the same factors have talled. The Societain of Tomate Street is manly composed of the pure Fairs of Societa and I have all a new Tomates, which make them a most quantical strengths to a worse and definition of the pure fairs of properties of the states of a worse and definition of the societa.

Solid by the Agrads, A. o. Gold, and subon street, 273
Bruschway, 77 East Brundskay, N. Y. Annually Williams, 243 Brundskreet, Newark, N. J. and by Druggish generally, Price 75 cents,

BEMARKABLE FACTS.—Fever and Agas cured for Sher

then a pleasant remedy is at hald?

Beautiful Teeth and sweet breath can be possessed by all Beautiful Teeth and sweet breath can be possessed by all Beautiful Teeth and Sherman's Orris Tooth Paste—the very best

the will use Sherman's Orris Tacth Paste—the very best estificie in the world. Always be sure to get Sherman's articles as they are no ew things, but have stood the test of experience for the new things, but have stood the test of experience for the last four years, 106 Nassau street, one door above Ann street, is Dr. 8/8

office.
Agents—Rushton & Aspinwall's three stores; Sands 77
East Broadway and 275 Broadway; Codington, 227 Hadson street; Church, Bowery, corner of Spring street, and
339 Fulton street, Broadlyn.

127 The almost endless sariety of nevelties put forth at
the American Museum and Garden this week are worth
four times the jetice of admission, which is only 25 cents.

IF The following recommendationer a papular medicals, is published for the information of those whom it may mirrest.

NEW-York, July 12, 1942.

nevest. New-York July 12.

Mr. Nobring—Sir—Upon the recommendation any secare, I commenced, about these weeks since, your Restorative Cordial as a remerly for Dividual state that I have been for some time about 4 think it my duty to state that I have been comely henefolal in my particular case. Before if your medicine my digrestive organs were outen and machine; and it is state of things occasioned a few medicines of the property of the secare of ind mactive; and a supersisted in the control of the action of the action of the control of the